CFLR Project (Name/Number): ACCELERATING LONGLEAF PINE RESTORATION/CFLR10-2018

National Forest(s): __ National Forests in Florida; Osceola National Forest

Reports are due to the Washington Office (via the Regional Forester through a submission to Acting USFS Deputy Chief for National Forest System Christopher B. French, cc'ing Lindsay Buchanan and Jessica Robertson) no later than December 7, 2018 for review.

1. Match and Leveraged Funds:

a. FY18 Matching Funds Documentation

Fund Source – (CFLN/CFLR Funds Expended)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CFLN17 *CFLN18* *(Not tagged in WorkPlan)*	$134,228.80 *$950,431.00*

This amount should match the amount of CFLR/CFLN dollars obligated in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report. Include prior year CFLN dollars expended in this Fiscal Year.

Fund Source – (Funds expended from Washington Office funds (in addition to CFLR/CFLN) (please include a new row for each BLI))	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
NFHF NFTM	$334,003.62 $535,734.10

This value (aka carryover funds or WO unobligated funds) should reflect the amount expended of the allocated funds as indicated in the program direction, but does not necessarily need to be in the same BLIs or budget fiscal year as indicated in the program direction.

Fund Source – (FS Matching Funds (please include a new row for each BLI)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
CMRD NFHF	$21,148.34 $727,877.61

This amount should match the amount of matching funds obligated in the FMMI CFLRP expenditure report, minus the Washington Office funds listed in the box above and any partner funds contributed through agreements (such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS) listed in the box below.

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation *(Grant Award received to restore longleaf pine on family forest lands damaged by the West Mims wildfire in south Georgia and northeast Florida.)* Student Conservation Association (SCA), in partnership with the Corporation for National & Community Service (AmeriCorps)	$275,000 $27,384

Fund Source – (Funds contributed through agreements)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
(Cash Match received for 2018 SCA-AmeriCorps Historic Preservation Corps Agreement)	

Please document any partner contributions to implementation and monitoring of the CFLR project through an income funds agreement (**this should include partner funds captured through the FMMI CFLRP reports such as NFEX, SPEX, WFEX, CMEX, and CWFS**). Please list the partner organizations involved in the agreement. Partner contributions for Fish, Wildlife, Watershed work can be found in WIT database.

Fund Source – (Partner In-Kind Contributions)	Total Funds Expended in Fiscal Year 2018
Student Conservation Association (SCA) *(In-Kind Contributions received for 2018 SCA-AmeriCorps Historic Preservation Corps Agreement)*	$35,732

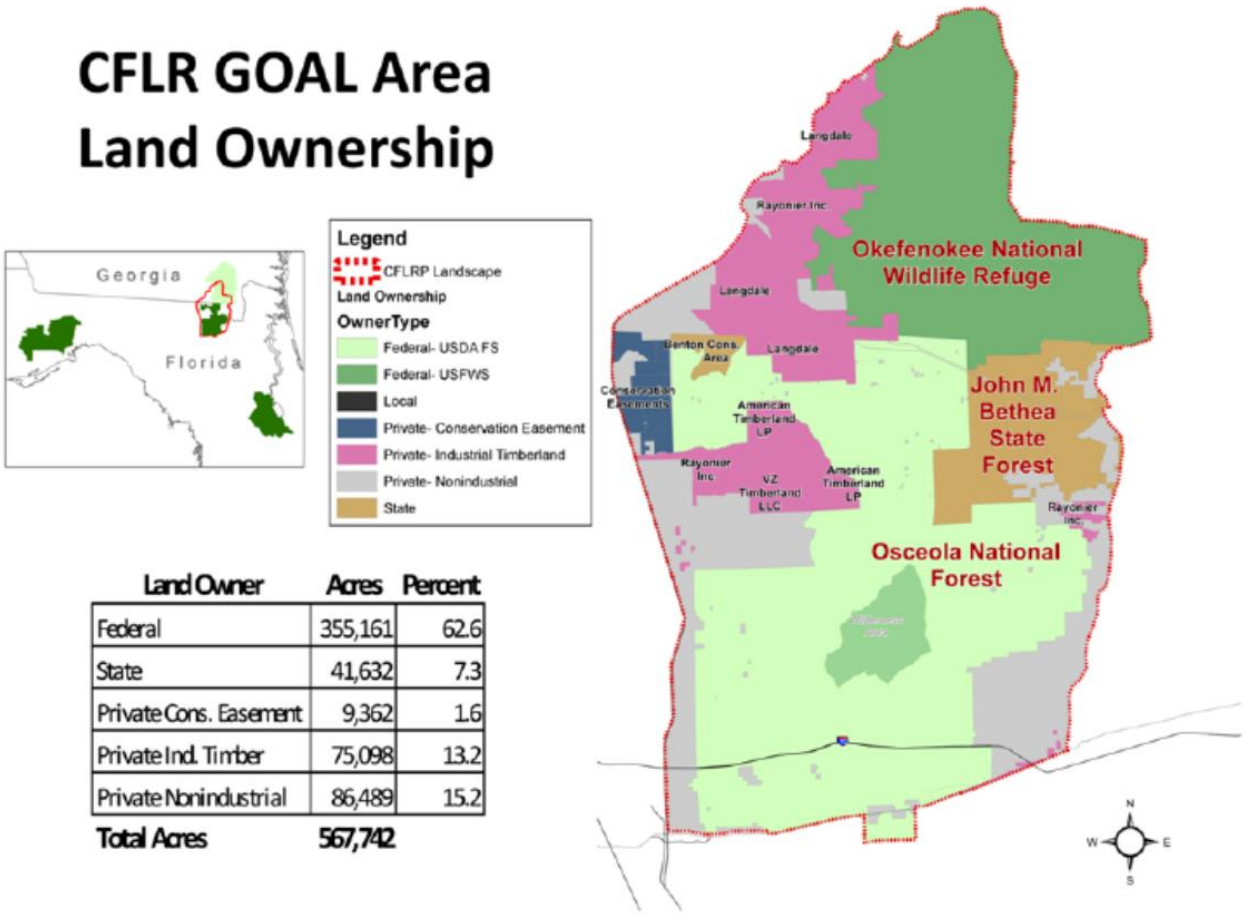
Total partner in-kind contributions for implementation and monitoring of a CFLR project on NFS lands. Please list the partner organizations that provided in-kind contributions.

Service work accomplishment through goods-for services funding within a stewardship contract (for contracts awarded in FY18)	Totals
Total revised non-monetary credit limit for contracts awarded in FY18	$426, 200 *(Timber Sale Preparation)*

Revised non-monetary credit limits for contracts awarded prior to FY18 were captured in previous reports (FY16 and FY15). This should be the amount in contract's "Progress Report for Stewardship Credits, Integrated Resources Contracts or Agreements" in cell J46, the "Revised Non-Monetary Credit Limit," as of September 30. Additional information on the Progress Reports is available in CFLR Annual Report Instructions document.

b. Please fill in the table describing leveraged funds in your landscape in FY2018. Leveraged funds refer to funds or in-kind services that help the project achieve proposed objectives but do not meet match qualifications.

Description of item	Where activity/item is located or impacted area	Estimated total amount	Forest Service or Partner Funds?	Source of funds
Fuel reduction for wildfire protection	**8,222 acres of State land within CFLR landscape**	**$246,660**	**Partner Funds**	**John M. Bethea State Forest**
Fuel reduction thinning for wildfire protection	**4,200 acres of Federal land within CFLR landscape**	**$126,000**	**Partner Funds**	**Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge**



Land Owner	Acres	Percent
Federal	355,161	62.6
State	41,632	7.3
Private Cons. Easement	9,362	1.6
Private Ind. Timber	75,098	13.2
Private Nonindustrial	86,489	15.2
Total Acres	**567,742**	

2. Please tell us about the CFLR **project's progress to date in restoring a more fire-adapted ecosystem as described in the project proposal**, and **how it has contributed to the wildland fire goals in the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan***.

- The Osceola uses CFLN funding to extend mastication contracts to reduce hazardous fuels. Mechanical reduction of these fuels has and will continue to facilitate the reintroduction of prescribed fire into areas deemed high risk for prescribed fire use. Observations have shown that wildfires impacted treated areas dramatically less than untreated areas.

FY2018 Overview

FY18 Activity Description (Agency performance measures)	**Acres**
Number of acres treated by prescribed fire	41,827 acres
Number of acres treated by mechanical thinning	4,089 acres
Number of acres of natural ignitions that are allowed to burn under strategies that result in desired conditions	120 acres
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired condition	54,000 acres
Number of acres mitigated to reduce fire risk	90,859 acres

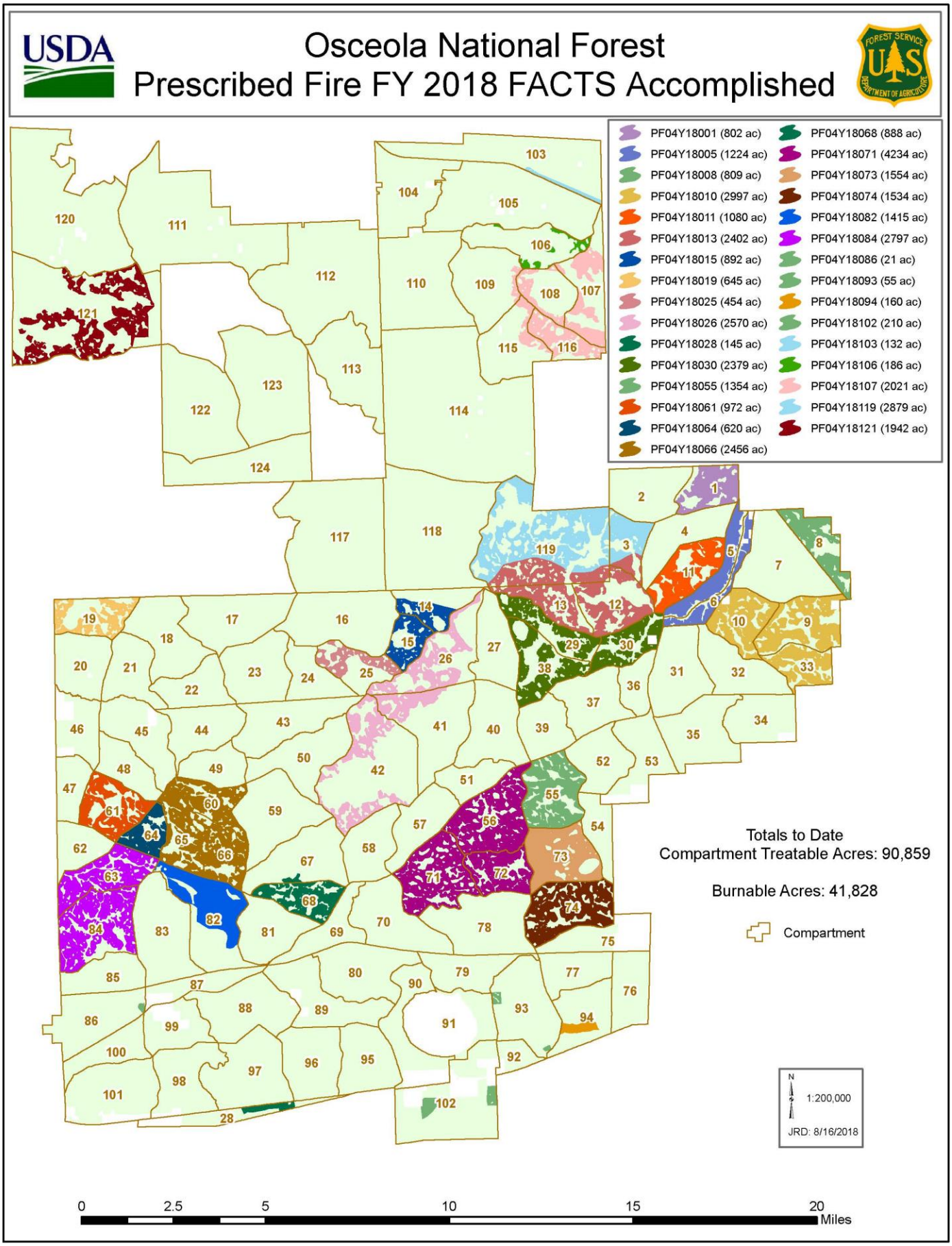
Please provide a narrative overview of treatments completed in FY18, including data on whether your project has expanded the pace and/or scale of treatments over time, and if so, how you've accomplished that – what were the key enabling factors?

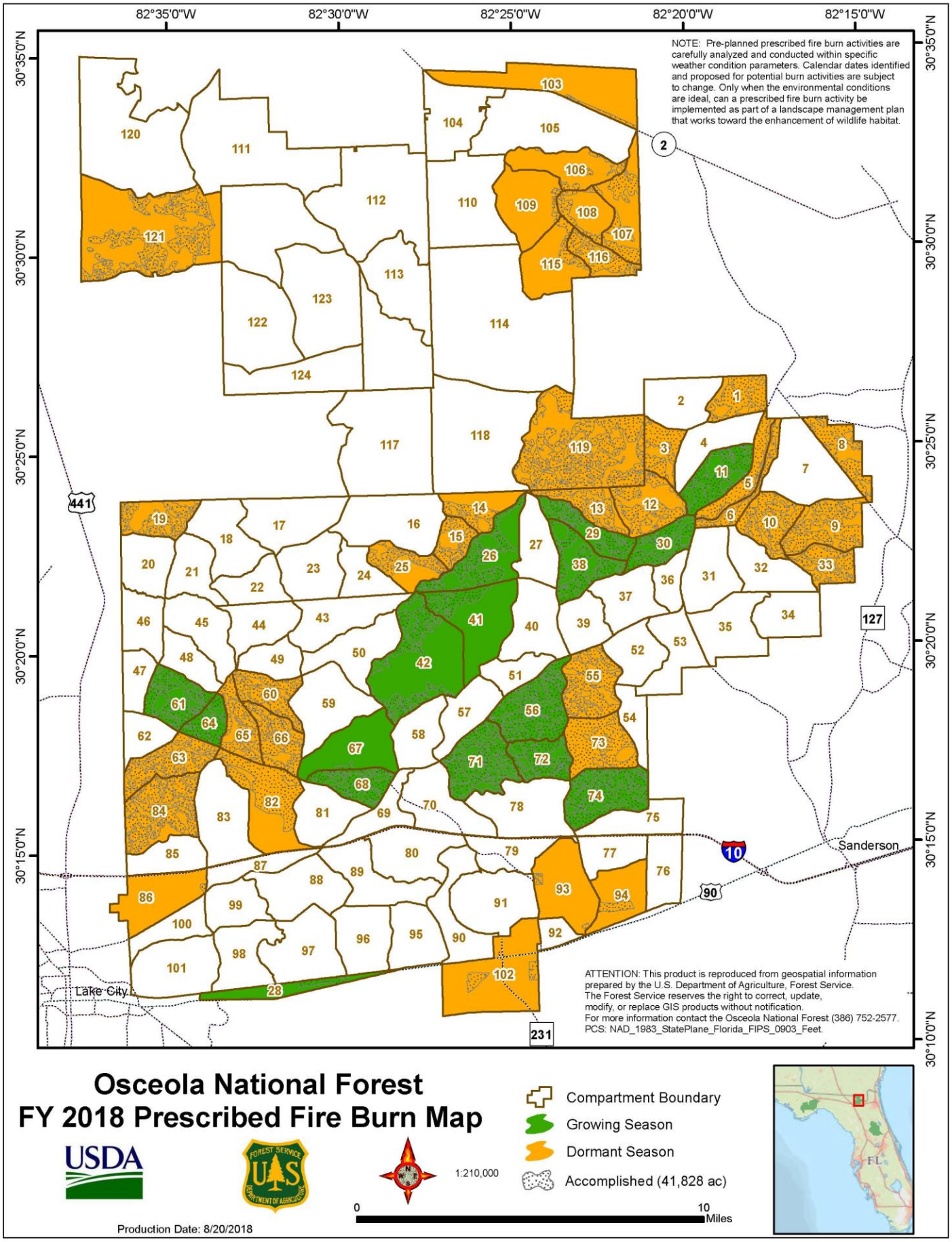
- **How was this area prioritized for treatment?** What kinds of information, input, and/or analyses were used to prioritize? Please provide a summary or links to any quantitative analyses completed.
    - In 2018, restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystem included: reintroduction of low severity controlled fire, enhancements of wildlife habitat and conservation of threatened and endangered (T&E) species, and timber production through the removal of off-site pine. Specific restoration actions include timber harvest, thinning, understory restoration through mechanical reduction and prescribed fire.
    - The widely accepted fire return interval associated with healthy longleaf pine forests is a return interval of 2 to 3 years. To achieve this, the Osceola continually strives to increase the annual prescribed fire acreage to 50,000 acres annually. In 2018, the Forest completed 41,827 acres by prescribed fire and 4,089 acres by mechanical reduction.

- **Please tell us whether these treatments were in "high or very high wildfire hazard area** from the "wildfire hazard potential map" (Link)
    - Were the treatments in **proximity to a highly valued resource** like a community, a WUI area, communications site, campground, etc.?
        - Based on the wildfire hazard potential, 31,430 acres of treatments were in a high or very high wildfire hazard areas; 25,401 acres in high and 6,029 acres in very high.
        - The treatments that were in proximity to a highly valued resources were dog hunt areas, designated campgrounds, private property, check stations, paved and unpaved roads, John M. Bethea State Forest, and Big Gum Swamp Wilderness.

- **What have you learned** about the interaction between treatment prioritization, scale, and cost reduction? What didn't work? Please provide data and further context here.
    - The current conditions Osceola National Forest, leave them uncharacteristically susceptible to high-severity wildfire. Both prescribed fire and its mechanical reduction are generally successful in meeting short-term fuel-reduction objectives such that treated stands are more resilient to high-intensity wildfire. Most available evidence suggests that these that these treatments can be accomplished with very subtle effects or no measurable effects at all.
    - Although mechanical treatments do not serve as complete alternates for fire, their application can help mitigate costs and liability in some areas. Desired treatment effects on fire hazards are temporary, which indicates that after fuel-reduction management starts, managers need to be persistent with repeated treatment.

Please provide visuals if available, including maps of the landscape and hazardous fuels treatments completed, before and after photos, and/or graphics from fire regime restoration analysis completed locally. You may copy and paste these below or provide a link to a website with these visuals.


USDA
Osceola National Forest
Prescribed Fire FY 2018 FACTS Accomplished
FOREST SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PF04Y18001 (802 ac)
PF04Y18005 (1224 ac)
PF04Y18008 (809 ac)
PF04Y18010 (2997 ac)
PF04Y18011 (1080 ac)
PF04Y18013 (2402 ac)
PF04Y18015 (892 ac)
PF04Y18019 (645 ac)
PF04Y18025 (454 ac)
PF04Y18026 (2570 ac)
PF04Y18028 (145 ac)
PF04Y18030 (2379 ac)
PF04Y18055 (1354 ac)
PF04Y18061 (972 ac)
PF04Y18064 (620 ac)
PF04Y18066 (2456 ac)
PF04Y18068 (888 ac)
PF04Y18071 (4234 ac)
PF04Y18073 (1554 ac)
PF04Y18074 (1534 ac)
PF04Y18082 (1415 ac)
PF04Y18084 (2797 ac)
PF04Y18086 (21 ac)
PF04Y18093 (55 ac)
PF04Y18094 (160 ac)
PF04Y18102 (210 ac)
PF04Y18103 (132 ac)
PF04Y18106 (186 ac)
PF04Y18107 (2021 ac)
PF04Y18119 (2879 ac)
PF04Y18121 (1942 ac)
Totals to Date
Compartment Treatable Acres: 90,859
Burnable Acres: 41,828
Compartment
N
1:200,000
JRD: 8/16/2018
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Miles


82°35'0"W
82°30'0"W
82°25'0"W
82°20'0"W
82°15'0"W
30°35'0"N
30°30'0"N
30°25'0"N
30°20'0"N
30°15'0"N
30°10'0"N
NOTE: Pre-planned prescribed fire burn activities are carefully analyzed and conducted within specific weather condition parameters. Calendar dates identified and proposed for potential burn activities are subject to change. Only when the environmental conditions are ideal, can a prescribed fire burn activity be implemented as part of a landscape management plan that works toward the enhancement of wildlife habitat.
441
127
231
10
90
Sanderson
Lake City
ATTENTION: This product is reproduced from geospatial information prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notification. For more information contact the Osceola National Forest (386) 752-2577. PCS: NAD_1983_StatePlane_Florida_FIPS_0903_Feet.
Osceola National Forest
FY 2018 Prescribed Fire Burn Map
USDA
FOREST SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1:210,000
0
10
Miles
Compartment Boundary
Growing Season
Dormant Season
Accomplished (41,828 ac)
FL
Production Date: 8/20/2018

BEFORE

AFTER

Palmetto Chopping: Mechanical reduction of under-story and mid-story fuels by roller knocks down and chops up brush and trees up to about 3 inches in diameter. This reduces stand density and allows the reintroduction of prescribed fire into forest stands.

BEFORE

AFTER

Mulching: Mechanical reduction of under-story and mid-story fuels by mulching fully chip or mulch the entire bole, limbs, and vegetation to a uniform size and can incorporate the chips into the soil if desired. This reduces stand density and allows the reintroduction of prescribed fire into forest stands.

BEFORE

AFTER

Prescribed burning: Prescribed fires are intentionally set under controlled conditions to achieve specific management objectives. The use of prescribed fire is widely accepted as a primary tool for habitat restoration and management.

Expenditures

Category	**$**
FY2018 Wildfire Preparedness[1]	237,500
FY2018 Wildfire Suppression[2]	6,320
The cost of managing fires for resource benefit if appropriate (i.e. full suppression versus managing)	N/A
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (CFLN)	600,000
FY2018 Hazardous Fuels Treatment Costs (other BLIs)	658,899

How may the treatments that were implemented contribute to reducing fire costs?

The following treatments contributed to reducing fire costs:

1. Timber harvest,
2. Mechanical reduction (i.e. roller chopping and mulching)
3. Prescribed fire

Have there been any assessments or reports conducted within your CFLRP landscape that provide information on cost reduction, cost avoidance, and/or other cost related data as it relates to fuels treatment and fires?

[1] Include base salaries, training, and resource costs borne by the unit(s) that sponsors the CFLRP project. If costs are directly applicable to the project landscape, describe full costs. If costs are borne at the unit level(s), describe what proportions of the costs apply to the project landscape. This may be as simple as Total Costs X (Landscape Acres/Unit Acres).

[2] Include emergency fire suppression and BAER within the project landscape. Describe acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack. Describe acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape. Where existing fuel treatments within the landscape are tested by wildfire, summary and reference the fuel treatment effectiveness report.

- No assessments have been conducted at this time.

When a wildfire interacts with a previously treated area within the CFLR boundary:

- *In FY 2018 no wildfires took place in previously treated areas.*

When a wildfire occurs within the CFLR landscape on an area planned for treatment but not yet treated:

- Please include:
  - *Acres impacted and severity of impact*
  - *Brief description of the planned treatment for the area*
  - *Summary of next steps – will the project implement treatments elsewhere? Will they complete an assessment?*
  - *Description of collaborative involvement in determining next steps.*
    - In 2018, 120 acres of forest land was impacted by wildfire. This area will be monitored and included in a 2-3 year burn interval.
    - Team members that participate in suppression efforts include the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL), the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge staff, Osceola National Forest staff, the Georgia Forestry Commission, and the Florida Forest Service staff.
    - These partners support the chosen strategy as the appropriate management response to protect adjacent valuable commercial timber, isolated homes scattered on private land, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species.
    - Throughout the CFLR project we have contracted and employed forest personnel to prepare sites in the Osceola for controlled burns. We've treated thousands of acres through mulching and roller chopping the palmettos, timber thinning, and the reintroduced fire.
    - Fortunately, our thinning and controlled burning have proven effective. Avian monitoring results from Tall Timbers Research Station have provide clear evidence that increased management actions through the CFLR program have improved the ecological condition of the Osceola and increased abundance/occupancy of all focal species.
    - National funding allows us to restore longleaf pine on an accelerated timeframe and shift a significant portion of the landscape from needing restoration to only needing maintenance (i.e., maintained through biennial prescribed fire). We are aiming to continue these efforts in order to restore our longleaf pine ecosystems.

Please include acres of fires contained and not contained by initial attack and acres of resource benefits achieved by unplanned ignitions within the landscape, and costs.

- N/A

3. **What assumptions were used in generating the numbers and/or percentages you plugged into the TREAT tool**? Information about Treatment for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool inputs and assumptions available here.

- The numbers and percentages plugged into the TREAT tool was retrieved from the Timber Information Management (TIMS) Database and Timber Management Staff on the Osceola National Forest.

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	1	2	$71,612	$87,958
Forest and watershed restoration component	4	5	$78,487	$114,939
Mill processing component	1	2	$41,249	$72,681
Implementation and monitoring	33	37	$968,983	$1,112,257
Other Project Activities	0	0	$8,210	$9,817
TOTALS:	39	46	$1,168,541	$1,397,652

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained (FY18 CFLR/CFLN/ WO carryover and matching funding):

FY 2018 Jobs Supported/Maintained	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Direct)	Jobs (Full and Part-Time) (Total)	Labor Income (Direct)	Labor Income (Total)
Timber harvesting component	6	8	$328,694	$403,721
Forest and watershed restoration component	5	7	$83,675	$133,132
Mill processing component	4	8	$198,565	$349,875
Implementation and monitoring	53	60	$1,340,347	$1,538,531
Other Project Activities	0	1	$34,071	$40,737
TOTALS:	69	83	$1,985,352	$2,465,996

4. **Describe other community benefits achieved and the methods used to gather information about these benefits**. **How has CFLR and related activities benefitted your community from a social and/or economic standpoint?** (Please limit answer to two pages).

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
Ease of doing business	Restoring longleaf pine has brought together diverse partners with the resources and skills needed for success. These collaborative efforts are demonstrated through the Regional Longleaf Partnership Council, the Federal Coordinating Committee (FCC), and the state and local implementation teams. The Osceola landscape was designated by the America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative as one the endangered longleaf pine ecosystems. The Okefenokee/Osceola Local Implementation Team (02LIT) overarching goal is to increase the capacity for longleaf pine restoration and prescribed fire implementation.	

Indicator	Brief Description of Impacts, Successes, and Challenges	Links to reports or other published materials (if available)
% Locally retained contracts	In FY 2018, 100% of contracts were awarded to small corporations within the commuting area. Forest management activities led to the harvest of and mechanical reduction of fuels. These activities reduce fuels, enhance native groundcover, and improve wildlife habitat. Moreover, these activities have added product to local wood markets at competitive market rates.	
Responses to surveys about collaboration conducted locally	Our partners, contractors, and volunteers truly value our CFLR project. They recognize that our Forest is healthier because of the work we've done here, made possible by the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program. Over the years our partners have treated thousands of acres. It gives them a great deal of satisfaction to know that the work they do is contributing to the health of the Osceola's wildlife and natural resources.	
Job training opportunities/per capita normalize	The Osceola National Forest is in partnership with, the Student Conservation Association (SCA) and the Corporation for National & Community Service (AmeriCorps). The Osceola is currently hosting two, 41 week SCA Conservation Interns that were hired to assist with the CFLR project. The primary goals of the program are to: Build career skills among a diverse group of young adults by providing training and hands-on learning experiences that prepare them for additional career exploration in natural resource stewardship. Establish mentoring opportunities between program members and career professionals in order to deepen each member's knowledge of and connection to conservation careers. At the start of the new year, The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) North Florida staff met their new SCA fire interns and crew mentors at the Osceola National Forest. During the 3-day meeting, staff assisted with S-212 evaluations and assisted with an S-130 field day. The fire interns are from various Job Corps programs in the Southeast which partnered with the Student Conservation Association (SCA) who was responsible for recruiting the interns and mentors. The mentors have 2-3 years' experience in fire and natural resources and live on-site with the interns, making sure they have the greatest chance of success during the internship.	Link

5. Based on your project monitoring plan, **describe the multiparty monitoring process.**

- Tall Timbers Research Station continued its ecological monitoring for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) project on Osceola National Forest to assess management effects on 3 declining "focal" species including Bachman's Sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis*), Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*), Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*). These focal species were chosen for monitoring due to their conservation status, sensitivity to land management, and usefulness as indicators of ecological integrity. Comparing bird abundance

and occupancy estimates over successive years and between areas associated with different management practices provides information on population trends and management effects.

- Tall Timbers Research Station's assessment is that the continued increase in management actions through the CFLRP have improved the ecological condition of the Osceola National Forest. Using the Ecological Condition Model tier index (1-5) data indicated average tier index declined (i.e., improved ecological condition) from 2012 to 2018. While tier is a simple ocular assessment of habitat, we are confident that more intensive analysis of vegetation data will further illustrate the improved ecological condition of the forest. Available reports are saved in the monitoring section of the CFLRP SharePoint.

6. **FY 2018 Agency performance measure accomplishments:**

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1092	$209,664
Acres of forest vegetation improved FOR-VEG-IMP	Acres	58	$3,016
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0	0
Highest priority acres treated for invasive terrestrial and aquatic species on NFS lands INVSPE-TERR-FED-AC	Acres	0	0
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions. S&W-RSRC-IMP	Acres	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-LAK	Acres	27	$8,964
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	0
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	77,912	$194,780
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved RG-VEG-IMP	Acres	0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance RD-HC-MAIN	Miles	0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads receiving maintenance RD-PC-MAINT	Miles	5	$12,500
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	87 *(Decommissioning of Non-system Roads)*	$217,500
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	0
Road Storage *While this isn't tracked in the USFS Agency database, please provide road storage miles completed if this work is in support of your CFLRP restoration strategy for tracking at the program level.*	Miles	0	0

Performance Measure	Unit of measure	Total Units Accomplished	Total Treatment Cost ($) *(Contract Costs)*
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage STRM-CROS-MTG-STD	Number	0	0
Miles of system trail maintained to standard TL-MAINT-STD	Miles	0	0
Miles of system trail improved to standard TL-IMP-STD	Miles	0	0
Miles of property line marked/maintained to standard LND-BL-MRK-MAINT	Miles	0	0
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales TMBR-SALES-TRT-AC	Acres	0	0
Volume of Timber Harvested TMBR-VOL-HVST	CCF		0
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	7,898	$86,878
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	8,155 *(Mechanical 3,639 and Rx Burning 4,516)*	$572,160
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	37,761 *(Mastication 450 and Rx Burning 37,311)*	$1,173,330
Acres mitigated FP-FUELS-ALL-MIT-NFS	Acres	0	0
Please also include the acres of prescribed fire accomplished	Acres	41,827 *(FP-FUELS-ALL Rx Burning)*	$1,254,810
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species on Federal lands SP-INVSPE-FED-AC	Acres	0	0
Number of priority acres treated annually for native pests on Federal lands SP-NATIVE-FED-AC	Acres	0	0

Units accomplished should match the accomplishments recorded in the Databases of Record.

7. **FY 2018 accomplishment narrative** – Summarize key accomplishments and evaluate project progress *not already described elsewhere* in this report.

- Healthy longleaf pine ecosystems harbor some of the richest biological diversity in the country, most of which occurs on the forest floor in the form of grasses and herbaceous vegetation. Many wildlife and plant species, however, begin to decline as sunlight is shaded by an overly dense forest canopy or midstory. Saw palmetto, a naturally occurring shrub in longleaf pine flatwoods, usually occurs in sparse clumps. However, when longleaf pine forests are fire suppressed, saw palmetto densities increase dramatically and replace the diverse

understory. When the density of saw palmetto exceeds 33% cover, imperiled grassland birds such as Bachman's sparrow, Henslow's sparrow and bobwhite are no longer present.

- An effective method of reducing saw palmetto coverage, reducing hazardous fuels, and increasing grass and herbaceous species is to use a single pass roller chopper followed closely by the application of prescribed fire. Timber stands with high basal areas of small diameter pines are **thinned, chopped, and burned** every 2-3 years, stimulating the grass and herbaceous ground cover. Mechanical reduction of these fuels has and will continue to facilitate the reintroduction of prescribed fire into areas deemed high risk for prescribed fire use. ***(Performance Measure: HBT-ENH-TERR, TMBR-VOL-SLD, FP-FUELS-WUI & FP-FUELS-NON-WUI)***

8. **The WO (EDW) will use spatial data provided in the databases of record to estimate a treatment footprint for your review and verification**.

- **If the estimate is consistent and accurate**, please confirm that below and skip this question.
- **If the gPAS spatial information does NOT appear accurate**, describe the total acres treated in the course of the CFLR project below (cumulative footprint acres; not a cumulative total of performance accomplishments). What was the total number of acres treated?

Fiscal Year	Footprint of Acres Treated (without counting an acre of treatment on the land in more than one treatment category)
FY 2018	63,379 acres
Estimated Cumulative Footprint of Acres (2010 or 2012 through 2018)	452,672 acres

If you did not use the EDW estimate, please briefly describe how you arrived at the total number of footprint acres: what approach did you use to calculate the footprint?

- We used the EDW estimate to reflect our total number of footprint acres.

9. **Describe any reasons that the FY 2018 annual report does not reflect your project proposal, previously reported planned accomplishments, or work plan.** Did you face any unexpected challenges this year that caused you to change what was outlined in your proposal?

- In FY 2018 three sales were prepped using CFLN 2018. However, no bids were received before the 4th quarter. This is primarily due to a volatile market year; timber volumes will be sold in FY 2019.

- In addition, no funds were directly expended for the removal of this biomass; there is not a market for biomass in the area.

10. Planned FY 2019 Accomplishments

This table only needs to be filled out **if** your FY19 expected accomplishments are different from what you submitted in your FY17 report.

Performance Measure Code	Unit of measure	Work Plan 2019	Planned Accomplishment For 2019	Amount ($)
Acres of forest vegetation established FOR-VEG-EST	Acres	1,800 *(Site prep, planting, &survival checks)*	1800	$128,500
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants INVPLT-NXWD-FED-AC	Acre	0	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-STRM	Miles	0	0	0
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced HBT-ENH-TERR	Acres	30,000	30,000	$62,100
Miles of road decommissioned RD-DECOM	Miles	25 *(Decommissioning of Non-system Roads)*	25	$50,000
Miles of passenger car system roads improved RD-PC-IMP	Miles	0	0	0
Miles of high clearance system road improved RD-HC-IMP	Miles	0	0	0
Volume of timber sold TMBR-VOL-SLD	CCF	25,000	25,000	$275,000
Green tons from small diameter and low value trees removed from NFS lands and made available for bio-energy production BIO-NRG	Green tons	0	0 *(No market for bio-energy production; additional CCFs of timber will be sold.)*	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland/urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-NON-WUI	Acre	10,000	10,000	$300,000
Acres of wildland/urban interface (WUI) high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire FP-FUELS-WUI	Acres	40,000	40,000	$1,200,000

Please include all relevant planned accomplishments, assuming that funding specified in the CFLRP project proposal for FY 2019 is available. Use actual planned funding if quantity is less than specified in CFLRP project work plan.

11. **Planned accomplishment narrative and justification if planned FY 2019 accomplishments and/or funding differs from CFLRP project work plan** (no more than 1 page):

- N/A

12. **Please include an up to date list of the members of your collaborative if it has changed from previous years**. If the information is available online, you can simply include the hyperlink here. If you have engaged new collaborative members this year, please provide a brief description of their engagement.

- All original members are still actively supporting this project. Plus our collaboration with The Student Conservation Association and The Jacksonville Job Corps Center is notably strengthening. In addition, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation provides supplemental support through the Longleaf Stewardship Fund grant**.**

13. **Media recap**. Please share with us any hyperlinks to videos, newspaper articles, press releases, scholarly works, and photos of your project in the media that you have available. You are welcome to include links or to copy/paste.

Economic Benefits of Longleaf Pine Restoration

NFWF - Longleaf

Longleaf Alliance, Spring 2018

Conservation Corridor

Osceola Maps

Signatures:

Recommended by (Project Coordinator(s)): _____

Approved by (Forest Supervisor(s)): Kelly Russell

Draft reviewed by (collaborative chair or representative): _____